FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1845. [NO. 1450.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be considered till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE.

JUST received on consignment, the running works of two four horse Wagons. Also, one four horse Wagon, with cover, &c. complete, ready for the road, all of which are warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

Also for sale, two likely young MULES.

JAMES S. GRANT.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1845. 49tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st January last, a negro man named BILL, about 20 or 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, rather stout built, and of a copper color, with thick lips, and small scar on his left cheek. The above reward will be given, if caught in this county, or Ten Dollars, if taken up in any other county and lodged in jail, or delivered at my Plantation, 6 miles East of Fayetteville.

ARCH'D HOLMES.

March 10, 1845. 49tf

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, my negro fellow JORDAN. He is about 37 years of age, six feet high, very black. When he went off, had on a light colored roundabout coat, and high crowned hat. He has a wife and children at Donald Street's, in this county, and may be lurking thereabouts, or he may have gone to Stokes county in this State, and is ranging about there. I purchased him of Col. Matthew R. Moore of said county, in 1833 or 1834. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars if delivered to me, or Ten Dollars if put in Moore County Jail, and all reasonable expenses paid,—or in proportion for any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

N. MACLERAN.

Moore County, March 10, 1845. 49-4w

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 hds. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 48tf

Teacher Wanted.

THE citizens of Carver's Creek are anxious to engage the services of an experienced Teacher; and any person with the proper qualifications and recommendations, would do well to apply. A liberal salary will be given. Address the Postmaster at Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

February 25, 1845. 48-6w

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

Splendid Lotteries!!!

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 13 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D.C., on Saturday, March 29, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, 4,000, 3,400, 2,500, 2,000, 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Feb'y 22, 1845. 47-10pd

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John Marsh, I will offer for sale, on Friday the 21st of March next, at his late residence, about 13 miles South of Fayetteville, the Stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, crop of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with all other effects belonging to said Estate.

Also, at the same time, 200 acres of LAND, including the improvements, consisting of about 75 acres of cleared Land, with a comfortable DWELLING, and other buildings common on a Farm. Convenient to the Dwelling, is a Spring of pleasant water. There is also a good lot of trees, suitable for Ton Timber, and within hauling distance of the Cape Fear river.

Also, 53 acres of choice LAND, unimproved, about 2 miles East of the above.

Conditions of the sale of the Lands made known at the time of offering them; for the other property, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved securities.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee.*

FURTHER NOTICE.

THOSE having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated; and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, as all the debts of every description are assigned to him.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee.*

February 25, 1845. 48-ts

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1844. 42tf

To Country Merchants.

WHOLESALE HOUSES, BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned, Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers of the city of BALTIMORE, being fully supplied with

GOODS

In their respective Departments, suited to the *Spring and Summer Trade*, avail themselves of the opportunity afforded through the medium of the Newspapers, to invite Country Merchants to an examination of their several Stocks and Prices.

The superior advantages which this market affords, in many respects, to Country Dealers; the facilities for travelling and transportation, and a disposition on our part to offer every inducement to purchasers, both in terms and prices, will, we hope, attract old and new customers, to whom this invitation is respectfully addressed.

Importers and Dealers in Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

B. F. Gardner & Co., No. 279 Market st.

Domestic Cotton and Woollen Goods.

John H. Duvall & Co., No. 281 Market st.
Pendleton, Riely & Co., No. 277 Market st.
Whiteley, Gwyn & Co., " 243 " "
Wilkins & Winn, " 245 " "
Pittman, Phillips & Co., " 256 " "
Hopkins & Hull, " 258 " "
Winchester, Irwin & Co., " 294 " "
Davidson & Sanders, " 298 " "
Easter & Co., " 259 " "
corner of Hanover st.
Bayne, Latham & Co., No. 6 Hanover, near Market st.
Wyeth & Norris, No. 249 Market st.
Sangston & Co., " 269 " "

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Dealers in Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets, French Millinery Goods, Ribbons and Fancy Dry Goods.

Salmon & Small, No. 221 Baltimore st., four doors East of Charles st.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Thomas & Co., No. 248 Baltimore st.
B. F. Voss, No. 8 South Charles st.

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.

Cushing & Brother, No. 262 Baltimore st.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Caps, Fur, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

Tinges & Duvall, No. 279 Market st.
J. Nesbitt, No. 239 Baltimore st., between Charles and Hanover.
James Carey, No. 9 Hanover st., *Commission Merchant.*

Importers of China, Earthenware and Glass.

C. Levering & Clark, No. 118 and 120 Lombard st.
E. M. Kerr & Co., No. 250 Market st.
Moses Potter,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Coulson & Co., No. 4 South Liberty st.
Stabler & Canby, No. 120 Pratt st. wharf.

Dealers in Umbrellas, Parasols, Sun Shades, India Rubber Goods, &c.

H. B. Field & Co., No. 225 Baltimore st., next door to Charles st.

Manufacturers of Hats and Caps.

Elmes & Seaver, No. 219 Market st.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

Shaw, Smith & Co., No. 238 Market st.

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

James C. Sellman, Cheapside, near Pratt st. wharf.
William Chesnut, corner of South and Pratt sts.
Wm. Crawford, Jr., Commerce st.
David Hays, Exchange Place.
Chas. F. Pitt, No. 14 Commerce st., *Agent for Tin Plate, Druggists' Glassware, White Lead, Ground Spices, Chocolate, &c.*

Coach Manufacturer.

Richard Bishop, No. 79 Fayette st.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

Howell & Brothers, No. 217 Baltimore st.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, Military & Fancy Goods.

Canfield & Brother, 227 Baltimore st., corner of Charles.

Importer and Dealer in German, French and English Fancy Goods, Clocks, Jewelry, Cutlery, Combs, Brushes and Fancy Hardware.

Jacob Trust, No. 312 Baltimore st.

Manufacturers of Furniture and Importers and Dealers in Upholstery Goods, Hardware, Glue, Mahogany, Lumber and all Cabinet Makers' Materials.

Jno. & Jas. Williams & Co., No. 58 South st.

Manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, and Dealers in Mahogany, Hair Cloth, Glue and all other Cabinet Materials.

Hiss & Austen, No. 112 Fayette street.

Commission Merchants for the sale of all kinds of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco.

Jacob Heald & Co., No. 58 South Gay st.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar Manufacturers.

Boyd & Chappell, No. 121 Pratt st. wharf, corner of Hollingsworth st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Window Glass, White Lead, Paints, Glue, &c.

H. J. & C. J. Baker, No. 2 North Liberty st.

Patapsco Steam Candle and Lard Oil Factory, Canton.

Hancock & Mann, *Manufacturers of Lard Oil, Adamantine and Diaphne Candles*, No. 3 Commerce st.

Biscuit and Cracker Bakers.

Holden & Co., corner of Lombard and Gay sts., opposite the Custom House.

Commission Paper Dealers and Manufacturers.

Turner, Wheelwright & Mudge, No. 2 South Charles st., second door from Baltimore st.

THE undersigned, Proprietors of BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, Monument Square, Baltimore, respectfully unite in the above invitation to Country Merchants and others, pledging ourselves to do all in our power to render our House an agreeable "Home."

ZENAS BARNUM and
ANDREW McLAUGHLIN,
Surviving Partners of the late David Barnum.

Baltimore, Feb'y 26, 1845. 49-3w

☞ The names *Baltimore* and *Market* designate the same street.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE SUSANNAH LONG has left my bed and board without my consent: This is, therefore, to notify all persons that I will pay no debts of her contracting—not even for necessaries, as a sufficient support has already been provided and set apart for her separate use.

EDWARD T. LONG.

Richmond County, March 1, 1845. 49-6w

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, two doors East of David Shaw's Confectionary. He has on hand a large assortment of SHOES, coarse and fine, made of the best materials, and by as good workmen as there are in Fayetteville.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all work, where the cash is paid on delivery of the article.

He returns his thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favor.

MENDING done as usual.

JOHN SILLBAN.

February 15, 1845. 48-tf

Notice to Owners of Mills.

HAVING obtained letters Patent for grinding up *Corn, Cob and Shuck*, in the ordinary Grist Mill now in use, I take this method of informing the public, especially those who may infringe the right without authority, that I shall hold all such persons who may either use or construct any Mill or Mills upon the principle of my Patent, responsible under the Patent laws of the United States. I learn that an infringement has been made in this State, and I would notify the public that I have disposed of the Patent right of this State to Maj. Wm. F. Collins of this City—excepting two counties, Halifax and Northampton—and it would be well for all who wish to avail themselves of this valuable and saving improvement, to always advise with him upon the subject before having their Mills altered, unless they are satisfied others are acting under his authority. This addition of grinding up the Shuck thoroughly, is invaluable. I refer the public to Maj. Collins' publication in Newspaper form and hand-bills, for particulars, &c.

E. A. KNOWLTON.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1845. 48-3t

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

To the Planters and Millers of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks' now in use, to grind CORN, COB AND SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c. thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Treshing Machines, Gins or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one third more of Corn meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn produce this necessary distension, without any danger of disease arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.*—

☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.

WM. F. COLLINS.

Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1845. 48-3t

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment: and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 45 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

WM. BOYLAN.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Solomon Townsend, Adm'r of Gilbert Townsend, dec'd., *vs.* Richmond Townsend, David Townsend, John H. Townsend, Charity Townsend.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

James M. Waddill *vs.* James H. Martin.

Original Attachment Levied on Lands and Negroes.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James H. Martin, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand:

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 46-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white party gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
10 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron,

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spades, indigo, madder, epsom salts, copperas, Collins' turpentine axes, cut broad iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Little River osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices.

J. D. W.

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will extend to the 15th May—and after that time Pupils may be entered for any portion of the remaining *Quarter*, as may be convenient.

February 25, 1845. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Lee Osbourn *vs.* D. A. Covington, Adm'r of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Silas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, shall not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

45] HUGH STEWART, *C. U. C. C.*

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.

Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.

Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.

Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.

Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.

A Treasure, a Prize!—The following "Declaration of Independence," says the Vicksburg "Constitutionalist," was made by the Vestry, and now stands recorded on the books of St. Paul's Church, in Edenton, North Carolina.—The celebrated Mecklenburg declaration has deservedly created great interest; the similarity in expression and sentiment to the subsequent national declaration, is remarkably strange, to say no more. Mr. Jefferson says he never saw nor heard of it before he penned the intrument which alone would have immortalized him.—Let that pass. Here we have an honest, open declaration of the Christian vestry of a church in that good old honest, virtuous, patriotic North State, whose love of liberty was then above all other love.—About twenty of the descendants of five of those chivalrous and heroic patriots are and have been citizens of Vicksburg.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

We, the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the King, and acknowledging the Constitutional Executive power of Government, do solemnly profess, testify and declare, that we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain, nor any member or constituent branch thereof, have a right to impose taxes upon these Colonies to regulate the internal policy thereof; and that all attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers, are violations of the peace and security of the People, and ought to be resisted to the utmost—and that the people of this Province, singly and collectively, are bound by the acts and resolutions of the Continental and Provisional Congress; because, in both they are fully represented by persons chosen by themselves; and we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage, under the sanction of virtue, honor and the sacred love of Liberty and our Country, to maintain and support all and every the acts, resolutions, and regulations of the said Continental and Provisional Congresses to the utmost of our power and ability.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands, this 19th of June, 1776.

Richard Hoskins,	William Boyd,
David Rice,	Thos. Benbury,
Aaron Hill,	Jacob Hunter,
Pelatiah Walton,	John Beasley,
Wm. Hinton,	William Bennett,
Thomas Bonner,	William Roberts.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the proceedings of the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Edenton, North Carolina, at a meeting held in the church in Edenton, on the 19th June, 1776, and that the persons whose names are above subscribed, were elected Vestrymen of said Church on the 8th day of April, 1776, as appears from the records.

H. A. GILLIAM.

Edenton, Jan. 27th, 1845.

The Farm of Mount Vernon.—Washington was passionately fond of Agriculture. Its improvement was ever with him an object of paramount regard. Virginia can boast of few sons to whom her agriculture has been more indebted; who assisted in promoting her interest to a greater extent, or with the manifestation of a more ardent and patronizing zeal. The following account of his farming operations will serve to exhibit the Father of his country (the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen) in his true light.

"The farm of General Washington, at Mount Vernon, contained ten thousand acres of land in one body, equal to fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of one, two, three, four, and five miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: In 1787, he had five hundred acres in grass; sowed six hundred acres of oats, seven hundred acres in wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and one hundred and fifty acres in turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses, one hundred and twelve cows, three hundred and thirty-five working oxen, heifers and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty-four ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and state of weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs, weighing eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety pounds, for the use of his family, besides provisions for the use of his negroes."—*Neal's Gaz.*

We find the following in one of our exchange papers:

"We have just heard a story told of a man who was the possessor of a very ragged coat, who immediately started off to a Quaker meeting-house. On being asked his reason, he said that where least was said his coat might stand a chance of being soonest mended!"

The man was evidently right. He had taken a philosophical and practical view of the subject. There is nothing so likely to mend bad *habits* as associating with the Quakers.—*United States Gazette.*

Strange Hallucination.—John Brown was arrested by one of the watchmen, night before last, for being found sleeping in a baker's bread cart. John, who is more *green* than brown, labors, it appears, under a monomania. He fancies himself a loaf of bread—brown bread—and is afraid some one will eat him. To evade so disastrous a result he got into the bread cart, feeling assured he was too heavy to be handed out to any of his customers by the man who cries "bread," and that it was the only way to save himself from some hungry dyspeptic, all of whom have such a penchant for *brown* bread.

The Recorder begged to disabuse John, and to dispel his strange fancy; for fanciful though he was, he was not "fancy bread;" and John Brown though he might be, he was not a *Brown John*. At the same time, he confessed that, great as was the delusion under which Mr. Brown labored, he was not, after all, so far from the truth, for though not a loaf he was a loaf-*er!*

N. O. Picayune.

The following may be called a very definite answer—"will you apologise or fight? Sare I vill."

MR. CLAY.

The Central Committee of the Clay Clubs of the City of New York have addressed a Letter to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, dated "New York, March 4, 1845," from which we extract the following closing sentences:—

Standing at this peculiar point of time, in the void present, between a melancholy past and a future of impenetrable mystery and unusual gloom, we for a moment forget our dark forebodings and our renewed toils and vigils, in the feeling of what we yet owe to him whose name was our strength, whose glory was our boast, whose splendid services to his country and whose stainless public virtue were our just claim to that country's confidence in him as the necessary means of the people's security and happiness. For in looking around among the wrecks of vain hope, we find that all which embodied and personified our principles, which gave life and reality to our purpose, is left to us unchanged in HENRY CLAY.

And, therefore, to you, the first and most cherished object of our political devotion—whose name was already illustrious in the history of our country at the period of our earliest personal remembrances—to you, the [illegible] of the Union and its Republican Constitution, the chief advocate of every [illegible] of beneficial and protective legislation, the unchanging and dauntless opponent of tyranny and corruption, our ever-[illegible] and heroic leader, chief and friend—to you, with a sincerity and disinterestedness now above suspicion, we renew our vows of fidelity in this peculiar moment; and millions all over the Union join in these pledges.

Our relations to you have not been the ordinary obligations of partisans to the regular nominee of an authorized Convention. Had you never been a candidate for the chief national office, you would not have been to us less than you have been, and, therefore, defeat cannot affect these relations; for you are still to us all that you have been throughout our lives—still great, honorable, just, pure, patriotic and wise—still first of living men, and first in our hearts'—still right, and willing to 'be right rather than be President'—still greater than President or Monarch, for you are still HENRY CLAY.

Though the people, the country and the world have lost so much, we rejoice that no evil has befallen you, and that to you remains all the honor which could have been yours in actual triumph, free from the weighty responsibilities which would have been involved in the possession of power. Falsehood, calumny and treachery have done their work, and are now hushed in already half-repentant silence. While the energies and traits that ennobled you are still yours, the hearts of your innumerable, devoted friends are also yours, beyond the reach of a thousand unfortunate influences which might have arisen from the peculiar and varied obligations of success.

When the appalling result was first known here, many, "roused to the melting mood," shed bitter tears for their Country's dishonor, and groaned in sad appreciation of the dangers and woes impending and now already falling on the Nation. Grey-haired Age and strong Manhood, and Beauty and youthful Hope—all attested a common feeling of the Country's misfortune by the same touching manifestations of sorrow. It was many a "child's first grief"; fathers and their children wept together the death of patriotic hopes which had grown and strengthened throughout the life-time of both. Even mercenary libellers and deceivers forgot their base triumph for a moment, ashamed of their victory and afraid to boast, and stood silent in the first full consciousness of the evil wrought by them, like the murderer over the weltering body of his victim, with the bloody weapon of death trembling in his grasp; and they vainly sought to plead with the grief thus excited, and to extenuate their own shame,—"their consciences meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another."

The testimonials of your worth and of a people's grateful remembrance, derived from these impassioned tokens of feeling, are not to be outweighed by the vain privileges of an office which has been disgraced by the incumbency of some of the worst and meanest of men. The treasures of an empire and the dominion of a throne could not have brought to their possessor honors so noble, charings so precious, or devotion so faithful and enduring. The statue and the column will less firmly and loftily evince a people's sense of your merits and achievements; and the emblazoned page of history, which would be incomplete without the commemoration of your patriotism, wisdom and eloquence, will but imperfectly express the strength of devotion with which you inspired the wise and intelligent of the age. The monumental marble will be cold in its testimonials of your greatness and renown; but our glowing spirits and burning words shall bear you better witness. The granite shall sooner moulder than these living memorials shall fail; for the warm hearts in which our blood will boast, shall swell and thrill in other ages at the utterance of your name, with instinctive emotions of gratitude and affection derived with life from us, and inherited while any remain worthy of America and Liberty.

The history of our country and of your life will warrant these impressions of the importance and grandeur of the services which you have rendered to the nation, of the good which you have actually promoted and accomplished. To you, to your labors and eloquence, to your counsels and influence, extending in their consistent and beneficial operation through more than forty years, we owe the enactment and maintenance of the present Tariff law by SOUTHERN votes. To you we owe every national measure of relief, protection and harmony which *we* have been permitted to enjoy. To you we justly ascribe the merit of purposing and effecting that great prosperity and honorable peace, of which our country, for a time, yet retains possession. The whole land is bright and vivid and vocal with the tokens of your wise policy and active patriotism; and the movements of enterprise in art and traffic bear witness of your foresight, judgment and practical statesmanship. And these, with our national honor, peace, union and justice, will long endure as monuments of your glory, or perish only in realization of your prophetic warnings. The land which your toils and aspirations have blessed,—the paradise created from wilderness and from waste under the legislation which you suggested, directed and aided,—the very streams converted in the grand movements of art, to the employment, support and happiness of millions,—the splendid fabrics and stately structures of harmonious wealth and labor,—the winds which waft, over the seas whose freedom you vindicated, to every shore, the products of our PROTECTED industry, under the flag whose rights you first asserted and maintained—shall all attest your worth, and shall prolong your unfading glory beyond their being.

Of those who in classic ages have thus served their country and honored humanity, and have fallen in the protracted struggle with malignity, treason, folly and tyranny, it has been well said, in terms which richly express our sense of your claims, that

> "They fell, devoted but undying:
> The very gales their names are sighing;
> The silent pillar, lone and gray,
> Claims kindred with their sacred clay.
> Their spirits wrap the dusky mountain;
> Their memory sparkles o'er the fountain;
> The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
> Roll mingling with their fame forever."

With such already your name is recorded, for to such, by your works and fate alike, you are truly assimilated. With those in all ages who devotedly labored for their Country, and departed without earthly reward—with those "of whom the world was not worthy"—we enshrine you,—with Solon, Demosthenes and Phocion, with the Gracchi and Cicero, with Barnevelt and Dewitt, with Hampden, Vane, Milton and Sydney,—with them attesting at once the glory of liberty and the unworthiness of mankind, and shining as stars for the guidance and consolation of the faithful who labor for the freedom and good of their race, in other times, in other lands.

There are those who under you, and in the hope of your election, have given to this great cause the best energies of their best days; but they do not regret the bestowal. They would not recall those years of toil, even did they overlook the permanent good accomplished, the truth diffused, the principles inculcated, and all by which the way has been prepared for future success, and impediments have been created to the consummation of the destructive policy. The years thus passed are no inconsiderable portion of an ordinary active life. Their vivid impressions can never pass away from the characters which they have formed or modified. The hopes, the purposes, the toils cannot be forgotten. But above all things their great object and director must ever remain prominent in interest and memory. Such attachment is not transferable; and whatever changes come in the movements of future years, however occasion may present new measures and new men, still this devotion will exclude all rivalry, and can "own no second love."

And therefore, we will remember you, HENRY CLAY, while the memory of the glorious or the sense of good remains in us, with a grateful and admiring affection which shall strengthen with our strength and shall not decay with our decline. We will remember you in all our future trials and reverses, as him whose name honored defeat and gave it a glory which victory could not have brought. We will remember you when patriotic hope rallies again to successful contest with the agencies of corruption and ruin; for we will never know a triumph which you do not share in life, whose glory does not accrue to you in death. We will remember you while the national peace and prosperity continues; and when the war-clouds now darkening and muttering over the horizon have risen to overcast the clear and placid sky yet above us, and have burst over the whole land, the people will remember you too; and all will remember you when the blood-hounds so long baying on our track, and the wolves now howling around the fold, shall have rent the prey, where the vultures are already screaming for the offal. We will remember you, whenever we meet again in the mighty gatherings of the faithful, and in the social circle, and in the happiness of our homes. We will remember you through life, and we will not forget you at the gates of death,—thus everywhere and at all times, in our most sacred and solemn moments and in our purest thoughts gratefully cherishing your name and deeds, and, as now and here, invoking blessings on you and yours forever.

By Resolution of the Committee,
regularly and fully convened.
D. FRANCIS BACON, Cor. Secretary.

New York Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1845.

Tammany Hall, with the vigilance and promptitude which have always characterized it when there were spoils to be distributed, has made known its supreme pleasure in regard to appointments to imporant offices in this city. The "Democratic Republican General Committee" and the "Democratic Republican Young Men's Committee" have both spoken; and they both harmonize in their views of what must be done. Among the demands which they make upon the Administration are the following: that E. F. Purdy shall supersede C. P. Van Ness as Collector of this Port; that our present Postmaster, Surveyor, and other officers who received their appointments from Mr. Tyler, shall be removed, and their places supplied by regular hard fisted Democrats; and that the nomination of Messrs. Wetmore and Hallett shall not be renewed. Thus speaks Tammany Hall. Will its voice be potential enough to exact obedience from those it has placed in power? If they yield to its dictation now, they will find it not at all backward hereafter in pressing its claims, whenever there is an office to be disposed of or a job to be given.

Classical—Very.—The Globe says that the unbrellas used in the Inauguration procession, gave to the crowd the appearance of a "Roman Army covered with their shields."

The Globe "knows a hawk from a handsaw, when the wind is southerly."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Extraordinary Absent Mindedness.—A case is related of a lady in company a night or two since, who being waited upon with a plate of refreshments, put them in her pocket. She did not discover her mistake till she found herself wiping her nose on the plate.

MR. POLK ALREADY IN TROUBLE!

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—"The Calhoun men have not been the only ones displeased with Mr. Polk's movements since he came to Washington. The Kentucky "Democracy" are in a perfect fury against him. W. O. Butler, who, as Locofoco candidate for Governor, at the August election, ran far ahead of every other candidate on that ticket, and who fought so gallantly during the last war with England, met James K. Polk at Louisville on his way to Washington. The Kentucky Locofocos had requested that Mr. Butler should have a place in the Cabinet. As he had received no promise, however, he only brought a few things with him in his saddle-bags. When he arrived at Cincinnati, Mr. Butler proposed to return home, hoping thereby, it may be to draw out Mr. Polk on the subject. Mr. Polk made no promise of any place in the Cabinet, but insisted on Mr. Butler's company to Washington. Mr. Butler then came on, thinking that the matter was all arranged. The letter writers and every person conversant with the political gossip of the city, put Mr. Butler down as Secretary of War. He was the only person who was certain. What was the disappointment to himself and his numerous friends, when he was left out of the Cabinet! This disappointment rose to wrath when the President offered to make him Charge at Venezuela. I am informed that very sharp words passed between the parties. References were made to terms which sometimes have meaning, in Southern climes, of a serious character. I do not mean to say that any such meaning was attached in this instance, but the expression of disappointment and want of gentlemanly treatment was strong. I believe an effort has been made to compromise this matter and it may be that the rumor of Mr. Butler being appointed Minister to Mexico was an afterthought to this flare up. If the matter can be settled with a foreign embassy, I suppose it is all right. A few days may determine this as well as other matters of interest. He leaves for home to-morrow. I believe he has some consoling promise."

PROSCRIPTION!

Office holders under the Federal Government are in fear and trembling. They are in that very disagreeable state—suspense—as to their fate. Mr. Polk has been mysterious. While his studied appearance of moderation, so far, and his rather effeminate character authorize hope of lenity, the mutterings of the Globe, justify alarm as to the wrath to come—the *Globe*, itself the most pampered public agent, that is now or ever was in the U. States, being exceeded by Gen. Jackson probably alone, in the incredible aggregate of public money which has been paid it—all earned we have no right or wish to dispute—but yet an aggregate so immense, that one would think that the jolly condition in which so profuse an inhalation of the exhilarating pap must have placed the Globe, would have rendered it mild, and tolerant to its less lucky fraternity of the smaller place holders. Yet the Globe preaches little short of flat proscription out and out; and as the Globe preaches, Mr. Polk will be very apt to practise, for, the marked ascendency of that Journal over the whole Democracy, is not to be mistaken: We do not even except the Tylerian and Calhoun portion, whom it governs by *fear*, more absolutely perhaps than the rest by affection and confidence. Their condition is so feeble and debilitated, and their numbers so few, while their appetites for place are as keen quite as those of other Democrats, that much as they hate the Globe, they dare not break with it; nor is it possible that Mr. Polk will choose to run counter to the influence of that powerful organ, not only of itself the quintessence of Jacksonism, and its spiritual embodiment, but upon terms of trust and intimacy with General Jackson, more close than Mr. Polk himself can boast.

The authority of the Globe will be controlling and that authority is already exerted in favor of a principle of removal so extensive that it may comprehend upon one or another pretence *all* Federal Office holders liable to removal at all.

All the Tyler appointments it is rumored are to be annulled! In good sooth, a most righteous judgment with a few personal and honorable exceptions, for they were nearly all, like their patron, rank apostates, either from the Whig or the Democratic party; and by that, no less than by their lowly cringing and mercenary flattery of such a mannikin of a Potentate, gave the world and Mr. Polk assurance, that they were and are fit for no place whatever that requires stability or character.—*Richmond Whig.*

MR. CLAY AT THE BAR.

This veteran patriot, as we learn from the Alabama Monitor, is again practising the profession of the law. At the age of 68, Mr. Clays returns to the Bar with all the vigor and buoyancy of a man of forty-five. Since the Presidential election, his health and cheerfulness have greatly improved. His neighbors remark that they have not seen him look so well in many years. While in public life, or as a candidate, he was conscious that great responsibility rested on him as a political leader. Now that he sustains no such relation, his mind is relieved from a great burden. As a citizen, he affects no indifference to public affairs. On the contrary, he takes a deep interest in them, and the last emotion of his heart will be for the welfare and honor of his beloved country.

It is said that Mr. Clay visits his office daily in Lexington, and applies himself with the assiduity of a young man to the duties of his profession. His practice is of course extensive; for scarcely will an important case be tried without his services being engaged by one of the parties. Fortunately, Mr. Clay has an iron constitution. His person is erect, and his eye retains the fire of youth. Eloquence equal to his, at the Bar of the Senate, has never been heard in this Union, unless it was that of Patrick Henry. Between these two sons of Virginia there is a striking resemblance, not less in the splendor of their talents, than the circumstances of fortune in their old age. After devoting thirty years of his life to the service of his country, Patrick Henry found himself poor and compelled to toil at the Bar for the support of his family, and the payment of his debts. Though Mr. Clay has a good property, yet he is involved to some extent on account of others. His liberal hospitality has also been a drain to his purse. This drain he will never stop. At all times, his countrymen who may visit Ashland will find a generous welcome. Ingratitude and persecution will never extinguish the noble impulses of his heart.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

HON. KENNETH RAYNER.

This distinguished gentleman has just closed his brilliant Congressional career, and returned to the shades of private life, where, we predict however, he will not long be permitted to remain. If ever constituents had a faithful representative, Kenneth Rayner has been one. Amid the excitement of general politics and the intrigues of President-makers, he has never lost sight of the wants and wishes of those whom he immediately represented. Participating actively and conspicuously in the discussions of all the great questions which have been agitated during the three terms that he has been in Congress, he has nevertheless, kept his eye constantly fixed on that great work, in which his constituents are so deeply interested, viz: the re-opening Roanoke Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound. Up to the last session of Congress, owing to the almost total abandonment of Harbour improvements, he was unable to make much headway, and in consequence of the precarious state of his health, during the whole of *that* Session, he was incapacitated from pressing this measure through. But at the late Session, he devoted his whole time untiringly to its advancement, and had the gratification of seeing his indefatigable exertions rewarded by an appropriation of $50 000 to *commence* the work. The nationality and importance of the improvement being established by this appropriation there would have been no difficulty hereafter in obtaining the necessary sums to complete it. But that Mar-plot, John Tyler, vetoed the bill containing the appropriation, or what is the same thing, withheld it until Congress adjourned, thus defeating all the beneficent ends which the bill would have secured. While we regret, in common with every North Carolinian, that this appropriation should thus have fallen beneath the stroke of the Veto power, we are confident that the constituents of Mr. Rayner will duly appreciate his unceasing efforts in their behalf, and will award to him all the credit and honor to which he is so justly entitled. "Tis not in mortals, to *command* success; but he's done more, for he *deserved* it."

Raleigh Register.

We learn from "the Constitution" that Mr. Calhoun, accompanied by his family, left Washington on Wednesday morning for his residence in South Carolina. He remained in the State Department till Monday, by the request of Mr. Buchanan, to complete some matters of business which were nearly finished, and which it was comparatively easy for him to do, because familiar with their details, but which would have occasioned his successor much time and labor to have arrived at the same point of familiarity.

Mr. Kralle, his late Chief Clerk, and family, departed at the same time, for his home in Virginia, having resigned his situation as Chief Clerk.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Random Thoughts.—It is useless to reiterate the note of lamentation over the result of the late contest for the Presidency. The die is cast, and we can only hope that the people will, hereafter, exercise a more just discrimination. But still, when we think of the competitors in that noble race, and the unexpected termination of it, it is hard, indeed, to submit without a murmur. On the one hand, there was a man, whom a mighty party had chosen to be their leader, because he had shown the greatest devotion to their interests, the deepest love of country, the profoundest contempt for popular prejudice, the fixed determination, though "death were in the cup," to quaff it to his country's safety. On the other side, a man is made the Chief, "without solicitation on his part," as he takes care to tell us in his Inaugural, and who makes it a matter of boasting, not that he is the *wisest*, but the *youngest* man, that ever filled the Presidential Chair. May he live to be both *older* and *wiser*.

Raleigh Register.

Out and In—the Difference.—The day that Mr. Tyler was to have left Washington, the Steam Boat went off without him, because a few minutes behind the time. Had he been President still, the Boat would have waited half a day for him. As Ex-President, he is no bigger man than John Jones or Tom Snooks. One day, a President, with the power of a King—the next, a plain citizen, with "none so poor, as to do him reverence." The lesson must have been an impressive one to him.

We are happy to learn that the Legislature of the State of Missouri has passed an act, in conformity to the law of the United States, for dividing the State into districts for the choice of Representatives in Congress.

Birney, the Abolitionist, thus apologizes for his political course during the late Presidential election.

"But suppose we had all voted for Mr. Clay—suppose him elected, and Texas kept out—where would have been the Liberty party? Scattered among slave holders and their allies without having accomplished any thing. The Liberty party would not have been in existence at this time. It would have been completely dissolved."

We do not know whether this concession makes Mr. Birney or his cause appear more contemptible.—*N. Y. Express.*

A beautiful superstition prevails among the Irish, that he who happens to find a four-leaved shamrock, becomes possessed of the magic power to gratify all his wishes in this life, by his mere command. LOVER, the Poet, in the benevolence of his heart, has said that if he were the lucky finder, he would use the power for the good of mankind in this wise:

> "To worth he would give honor,
> He'd dry the mourner's tears,
> And to the pallid lip recall
> The smile of happier years;
> And friends that had been long estranged,
> And hearts that had grown cold,
> Should meet again like parted streams,
> And mingle as of old.
> And thus he'd use the enchanter's power,
> To scatter bliss around,
> And not a tear or aching heart
> Should in the world be found!"

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following Bills passed the House of Representatives, during the late Session of Congress, and were not finally acted on the Senate:—

A bill further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

A bill to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue. [Sub-treasury bill.]

A bill to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon, and for other purposes.

A bill to give the assent of Congress to the sale or other disposition of certain salt spring lands heretofore granted to Michigan and Illinois.

A bill to change the boundary of the Red River Land District, in Arkansas.

A bill to grant to the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company a right of way through the public lands.

A bill giving the courts of Wisconsin and Iowa jurisdiction over offences committed in the Indian territories within their boundaries.

A bill for the erection of a light-house on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the town of Southport.

A bill supplemental to an act of 2d July, 1836, for laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, and the towns of Bellevie w, Dubuque, and Peru, in Wisconsin, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1837.

A bill to extend the provisions of the act of the 31st May, 1841, to amend the judiciary act of the 24th September, 1789.

Resolution to secure a more perfect accountability for public property.

Resolution concerning the relative rank of certain officers in the Navy.

And the following passed the Senate and were not finally acted on in the House:—

A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

A bill to settle the title to the Pea Patch Island, in the river Delaware.

A bill concerning furloughs in the naval service.

A bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution.

A bill to consolidate and amend the acts in relation to the pensions of the widows and orphans of naval officers.

A bill to refund an ascertained balance due Massachusetts.

A bill declaring the assent of Congress to the State of Illinois to impose a tax upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with any of the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, late collector of New York.

A bill to regulate the appointments and promotions of officers in the revenue marine service.

A bill providing for the appointment and regulating the pay of engineers in the revenue marine service.

A bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in a certain Indian reservation in Alabama.

A bill making compensation to pension agents.

A bill for the organization of a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers.

A bill to provide for the payment of the evidences of public debt in certain cases.

A bill to provide a free bridge across the Eastern Branch of the river Potomac, in the city of Washington.

A bill for the relief of the State of Michigan and certain railroad companies.

A bill for the payment of the 4th regiment, 2d brigade, 3d division of Vermont militia for services at Plattsburgh in the late war with Great Britain.

A bill for the purchase and distribution of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States among the States.

A bill for the payment of certain arrearges equitably due to the Stockbridge Indians.

A bill for the relief of the Corporation of the city of Washington.

Consequences of Dishonesty.—The absconding Secretary, Mr. Nicoll, of New York, was in South America, on his way to the East Indies, at last advices, and entirely destitute of funds. Ruined in reputation, a beggar and an outcast, he is a warning to all who may be disposed to follow his example.

The above is a commentary on the inevitable consequences that follow dishonesty. Mr. Nicoll once enjoyed a reputation that might well be envied. Brought up in one of the oldest and most extensive banking establishments in New York, he enjoyed the confidence of the President, who sought for him a speedy and honorable promotion; and after being first Teller a number of years in the Bank, he resigned the office for the more lucrative one of Secretary to the New York Life and Trust Company, where he was looked upon with more than usual consideration and respect than a clerkship commands. Besides the responsible duties of the office, which yielded him a handsome income, he was Trustee and Agent for many large estates; and thus his income was increased to an amount that removed him far from pecuniary embarrassments. Yet still he became a defaulter to the amount of over $300.000 to the Trust Company; and now he is a banished man, in poverty, away from home and friends, with a reputation blasted forever. Truly,

> "The most precious jewel mortal times afford
> Is spotless reputation: that away,
> Man is but gilded loam or painted clay."

Richmond Compiler.

The trial of Henry McCurry, for the murder of Mr. Paul Roux, late of Georgia, commenced at Baltimore on Monday last, and was terminated on Wednesday by a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The punishment is *death.*

JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
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SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf

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Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
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No. 30 Wall street, New York,
Jan'y 24, 1845.—43-3mi (Up Stairs.)

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NORTH CAROLINA SCENERY.

We are satisfied that our State is known abroad, than any other in the U[nion], and one of the reasons is, that the [most] interesting portions of it are not visited strangers at all, and but too rarely by [our] own citizens. A correspondent desc[ribes] in this paper, some of the scenes with [which] our State abounds, and the grandeur which would compensate an European [tour]ist for all his trouble and expense in [view]ing it. The New Yorkers almost run about the wild and beautiful scenery on North River, when it is nothing in grand, romantic, or beautiful, as that where to be met with among our own mountains. Let the traveller, in search of [the] or the picturesque, go to our extreme tern Counties, drink the crystal water gushes and flows in sparkling ecstacy [to] and he will wonder that Western Ca[rolina] does not become the Summer resort of the invalids and fashionables of the [South].

FOR THE REGISTER.

THE "PAINT ROCK"

Mr. Editor: I have been something traveller for the last ten years; I have deed, done little else than roam at large as the air I have breathed, a great [part] of my life. I have, of course, seen a few of the ragged and terrible, as well the polished and beautiful places of [nature]. My road has led me over many rocky and mountain passes, and through balmy glens and flowery vales, which [in] way, have been strikingly emblematic the ills and pleasures of my life.

Of most of the fine scenes I have [read], I had read description after description, which, as is common, were greatly exaggerated, before I visited them, and consequently, usually turned away from them disappointed. There is one scene, however, of which I have never read or heard a description, and which, I must say, I have lately enjoyed with more exquisite delight than any I have before beheld. I refer the scenery of the French Broad, especially that portion of it which is viewed from the road of the same name, in this State and Tennessee. [And] it is, that this, the most remarkable, in my opinion, of Nature's works, has not been the theme of the *Tourist* and *Poet*, I am now to say. A suggestion has forced its way in my mind, that perhaps their consciousness of the poverty of language to convey an adequate idea of this scenery to those who might read their productions, forced them to remain in silence and ponder only in their own minds what has passed before their vision. For my part, I must fully confess, if my purpose was to give any thing more than a faint outline of this portion of the Almighty's handiwork, I would throw down my pen in despair.

When the traveller from the West first touches the French Broad road, which is built for 30 or 40 miles in the bed of the river of the same name, on its North side he beholds at one glance the sublime and beautiful, the picturesque and the thickly huddled together before him. If he be an admirer of *nature*, he stops to gaze with delight; he feasts long upon this first view, and lingers to admire its grandeur! But when, with reluctance, he forces himself away, and commences his journey up the River, the scene so rapidly varies, so many new and wonderful objects present themselves to him, that the excitement first produced is not suffered to abate, but is rather heightened by the change. Finding that he has lost nothing by leaving his first prospect, he hurries from the second, to see if the scene continues undiminished in its sublimity, after he shall have passed the bend in the River before him. He makes the same—the interest of the scene increases, and the ratio with its increase of interest is his increase of speed, until he finds himself urging his poor horse with whip and spur, rapidly approaching the "Paint Rock;" and if he has not wondered already at the strange manner in which nature has crowded its scenes together, he now stops astonished and in raptures. The rocks, in an unbroken wall, are piled one above another, rising hundreds of feet in the air, so overhanging the road, which is scarcely wide enough for a carriage to pass, as to almost shut from him the sight of them, and make him shudder for his safety. He gazes upon this stupendous pile of rocks, rearing their awful heads far above him, bidding defiance to the thunder's heavy bolt, and the tornado's fearful power, and stretching so far along the distance, that they seem to have pushed the River from its course—his heart swells and palpitates at the remembrance of the hand that has placed them there. He turns for relief to the other side of the River, and what a scene! Mountains detached from each other except the union formed by the extension of their bases, rising thickly grouped together, almost perpendicularly above the dark rolling clouds which often shut their summits from his inquiring eyes; while the River, with almost deafening roar, dashes madly among the rocks in its channel, and ever rushes onward through the deep gorge provided for its uncreasing flow, completes the scene of the "Paint Rock."

After beholding this scene, I turned away and meekly bowed in spirit before that Omnipotent Being who made and who supports all things, grateful that in the wondrous magnitude of his works, he should remember and support so frail a thing as *man*.

WANDERER.

Two Important Decisions in the Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court this morning decided the very important land case from Louisiana involving the validity of the celebrated grant known as the *Maison Rouge* grant. The lands claimed under it were thirty leagues, being upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the river Ouachite, near Monroe. The case was decided in favor of the United States, the alleged grant being declared by the court fraudulent and void.

The court also decided a case from Michigan, in which it ruled that lands purchased from the U. States in that State are subject to State taxation from the date of sale. On the part of the purchasers it was contended that the lands were not liable to be so taxed, because, until the patent issued, the legal estate was still in the United States, and the lands therefore exempt from taxation.

Globe of Thursday.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1845.

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.—Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his Offices, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, No. 16 State Street, Boston, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert-st., Baltimore, is Agent for this paper, to receive Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c.

☞ Merchants are referred to the Baltimore advertisement in this paper.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—In the N. Y. Tribune of the 1st inst. we find a letter from a traveller, signed C. D. S., attempting to describe the various places through which he passed from Raleigh to Mobile. He must have been in a very bad humor when he commenced with the following notice of Fayetteville—

"MOBILE, February 14, 1845.

"To the traveller who has been accustomed to the facilities of the North, the route from Raleigh to Fayetteville, sixty-five miles through a sandy pine barren, is any thing but agreeable—especially when he is obliged to ride in a miserable little coach all night, and at times get out and lift at the wheel as it nires in the quicksand which is dangerously common. Fayetteville has in former days been the chief town of North Carolina, and came very near being the capital, which was only lost to it by one vote. The old town stood on the bank of the Cape Fear, which is navigable from this point to Wilmington, for steamers of 300 tons burthen, but from the unhealthiness of the location it gradually fell back, until now, it is quite a mile from the river to the edge of the town. Like every city or village in North Carolina through which I passed except Wilmington, it seems to be going quietly, but rapidly to decay. The fine United States Arsenal not yet finished, will always give Fayetteville importance, but save that, and the large whiskey trade—for *home* consumption—there is little to distinguish a place which came so near being the capital of a State! From Fayetteville you proceed to Wilmington by the steamer—a thing looking and acting more like a rail than any thing else."

This is a miserable caricature of Fayetteville, probably penned by one of those merchant's Clerks, commonly called "drummers," who have infested our Southern towns this year like the frogs in Egypt, and who may have failed to secure for his masters as many orders for goods, or for himself as much consideration from the "natives," as he thought himself entitled to. It is full of errors of omission and commission, one or two of which we will point out.

He says that every city and village through which he passed in this State, except Wilmington, is "going quietly but rapidly to decay." Now by the route he states himself to have travelled, the only places he passed through are Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington. But every one knows that Raleigh is and has been for ten years past rapidly improving; so that Fayetteville is the only town through which he passed that is "going quietly but rapidly to decay." This is a gross misstatement. It is true that we do not show so many new buildings as Wilmington and Raleigh, though we can show some. But it is equally true that during 20 years past, in which we have known Fayetteville, there *never was a period when so few Stores or Dwellings remained unoccupied.* This is certainly little indicative of "rapid decay."

As to the whiskey "for *home* consumption," we admit that there is some trade in the article in Fayetteville, as well as some consumption of it, (and we presume that C. D. S. found out *where he could get the best*, but that trade does not form the one-hundredth part of the trade of Fayetteville, which is probably as varied, if not as extensive, as that of any Southern town.

It is a little singular, that this voracious traveller, in looking for objects of remark in the places through which he travelled, should have commented on the fact, that there is a single cotton factory at Columbus, and another at Thomaston, Georgia, and yet should not have been able to find any thing to "distinguish" Fayetteville in the fact, that her enterprising citizens have established no less than six such Factories, all of which are in successful operation, and driving a far more important trade than the "whiskey trade." No where else South of Petersburg, it is believed, is there a town which can boast of more than one cotton factory. We have six, and yet this traveller found nothing but the "whiskey trade"—he dived only into the grog-shops, and therefore perhaps should be excused for knowing of nothing else to "distinguish" our town.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy.

Col. Armstrong of Tenn. has been appointed U. S. Consul at Liverpool; Alex'r H. Everett Commissioner to China; William H. Polk Charge to Naples; Mr. Jewett of Me. Charge to Peru; Elijah F. Purdy Surveyor of the Port of New York; Benjamin F. Butler U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Benjamin G. Shields of Ala. Charge to Venezuela; Prosper M. Wetmore Naval Officer at New York; William Parmenter Naval Officer at Boston;—all of which have been confirmed by the Senate.

GEN. SAUNDERS.—The failure of this veteran office-seeker to secure a seat in Mr. Polk's Cabinet, has been a matter of surprise to the public, and of mortification to his friends in North Carolina. It has been generally supposed that he had peculiar claims on Mr. Polk, since it was entirely owing to his skilful manœuvering that Van Buren failed of the nomination in Convention, and that Polk was finally selected as a dernier resort, a sort of forlorn hope.—This was certainly our view of the matter, and we expected of course that the people of this District would be relieved of any further trouble in providing a living for him. But it appears that we did not know all the facts. We had not had a peep behind the curtain. We knew that Gen. Saunders had gone to the Convention determined to defeat the nomination of Van Buren, and if possible to secure that of Calhoun. *But we did not know that he was opposed to the nomination of Polk*, and that he was the last of the delegation from this State to give a reluctant consent to it. Yet we now learn that such was the fact, and we are no longer surprised, therefore, that Polk has felt no very special obligation to reward him with a Cabinet appointment.

The circumstances connected with this bit of secret history of that noted Convention, as they have been detailed to us, are in keeping with the General's character. Finding himself overpowered, (in the separate Caucus of the N. C. Delegation,) and obliged to submit to the nomination of Polk, he at once saw the advantage it would give him to make himself the most forward in promoting it. So, from being opposed to it, he suddenly became so zealous as to request the honor of announcing that the North Carolina Delegation were for Polk. A member of the Delegation objected, and proposed that the announcement should be made by another, who, however, declined, on the ground, as he is said to have stated, that he hoped to *fix* Saunders by allowing him to do it. Saunders got up, therefore, and made that prodigious flourish about Polk and his Revolutionary ancestry which our readers doubtless remember, and which led to the exposure of old Ezekiel's toryism.

Doubtless some kind friend thought it necessary to inform Polk of all these matters; and possibly he may have been likewise advised of the small results of the General's peddling expeditions through North Carolina. What wonder, therefore, that the General is coldly passed by?

It is natural for one who loves his country, and feels a deep interest in its welfare, to pause and look about him on the occasion of a change in its rulers. In our land of freedom, where the people govern themselves, and at stated periods resume the functions they have delegated to their agents, the entrance of a new Chief Magistrate into power is a peculiarly interesting occasion. The sovereignty of this vast Republic has been solemnly consulted; the People have met in universal Convention at the ballot-box; whatever issues have been made up, they have decided; and the new officer comes charged with the execution of the decrees of this appellate tribunal of the last resort. Waiving, then, our solemn convictions, that he who has so lately taken the oath of office as President of the United States was not fairly chosen, and is not the man designated by the majority of legal voters in this country for that station, and admitting, *pro forma*, the result of the election in last November as the final and deliberate verdict of the Grand National Inquest, we are struck with reflections painfully sad as we view the subject.

The present is a stirring time. Indeed, the din of political excitement, the turmoil and confusion of the field, conceal from those who are engaged in the busy scenes of action the dangers that environ us. It is only when an hour is stolen from the present and given up to the review of other times; when we consult the holy oracle of Mount Vernon, and listen awhile to the teachings of Madison and his compeers of that day, that the degeneracy of our times strikes us as it ought to do. But when we do thus contrast ourselves with our ancestors, our feelings are sad and gloomy, and we may well blush for ourselves and tremble for our children. History presents in every enlightened nation of antiquity a phase like that of our country now: we are but verifying its often-told tales. Every nation in its infancy presents striking examples of elevated virtue. While yet undebauched by prosperity, with all the generous ardor of freshly kindled enthusiasm, and the inspiration of glorious hopes, like a youthful hero, a nation sets out in its career. It establishes a high standard of virtue, it cherishes as dearest of all things the national honor, scorns suspicion even of injustice or dishonesty, and clings to simplicity, integrity and justice as the true and precious ornaments of a great country. Ah! there was a time once in this land of ours when the people and the rulers believed and acted thus.

But such virtues as these beget prosperity, and with that comes power, and grasping ambition, and corruption. The old patriarchs that were reverenced in early times are looked on as rather antiquated; new Gamaliels rise up; the dignity and forbearance, and pacific policy that characterised the founders of the nation, are viewed with dissatisfaction and abandoned, and a new career opens before the people.—'Tis upon the threshold of that career we stand today. All ages bear witness that Democracies are naturally aggressive; the promptings of the mass are always for war; spoil, and plunder, and conquest, are the panacea to the multitude for internal evils; for mal-administration of home affairs; for all domestic calamities. The corrupt politicians, that fatten, like vampyres, upon the life-blood of the republic, understand this, and hence the war-cry is ever on their lips. They pander to popular prejudice, fan national animosities, artfully kindle the lust of conquest, and have ever "voices still for war."

To posterity, history will relate nothing more instructive than our history for the last four years. The record will tell that a foul nest of public plunderers have just been expelled from power; that the whole people, rising in their might, had with unanimity never before heard of elevated to place and office an honest and faithful old man, venerable for his past services and unspotted character; that in the very hour of his energetic effort to right his country's wrongs, Heaven took him to his reward; that the subordinate agent, on whom temporary rule thus accidentally devolved, proved a traitor, and by vile and infamous compact with the miserable faction just driven from station, defrauded the country of promised redress and increased the popular grievances; that the people, inflamed by this flagitious guilt, were about to spurn the wretch who had done the deed and his co-workers in iniquity into perpetual contempt, when, to avert this storm of indignation, the people were invited to the spoil of a rich and desirable province, and lured on by inflaming accounts of its wealth and fertility, and the weakness of its owners, until they forgot the crimes they were about to punish, and enrolled under the leadership of the very criminals for the cruel robbery of a weak and unoffending sister Republic.

The deed is done! The Constitution our fathers gave us is trampled under foot! In vain the last echoes of Washington's monitory tones fell upon our ears; a voice from Monticello was heard unheedingly; the pacific policy of half a century is subverted, and henceforth the stars and stripes are the ensign, not of a great and mighty, yet peaceful people, but of a military democracy; and our Eagle, like that of the old Romans, will sweep with outstretched wings and clutching talons in quest of prey. For a new career thus begun ever leads onward—still onward. Give the wild beast that has been tamed a taste of blood once, and in an instant and forever and after he is the ferocious beast he was in his jungle or on his native plains. The lust for conquest has been kindled; the hatchet, long buried, has been digged up, and we thirst for spoil. Every cowardly wretch, whom the bare roar of artillery would frighten to covert, but seeks by playing the low demagogue to procure subsistence without honest labor, shouts "War!" Every ignorant fool, characterless and shameless though he be, who can procure the command of types, spreads abroad his pestilent pages teeming with violent appeals to popular phrenzy, and exhorts to battle for "Oregon!" The stirring clamor lures but too many—alas! indeed too many! Would that it were not so, but the fatal record of the Senate Journal tells that *Whig* votes admitted Texas! The noble band that corruption and menace and violence in vain assailed—that could not be seduced or daunted by power—yielded to this temptation, and from the Conservative ranks went forth the achievers of this fatal act.

But it is not the admission of Texas alone that speaks of a coming catastrophe. The spirit that was evoked by the conspirators in that plot to do their bidding is manifest in a thousand other forms. The sanction the people have virtually given to the compact between John Tyler and the leaders of Locofocoism—a compact whose withering baseness should have damned to everlasting infamy every soul that consented to it; the open frauds of the supporters of the President during the canvass; the letter of the President himself to Kane—that fatal letter, which convicts him of personal duplicity, and is a handwriting on the wall against him that no lapse of time can efface; the boldness with which Disunion is threatened; the notorious and unchecked progress of election frauds; the gradual increase of loud-mouthed and pestilent infidels on the floor of Congress,—these, and things like these, are tokens that there is coming—what, we pray to God may not happen in our day at least. The first glorious epoch of American History is over; let us cease to call this the land of Washington, since we deride and contemn his warnings; this is now the country of Jackson, of Houston, and of Duncan.

But we close. "It must needs be that offences will come." Our bright dreams can no more prove solid realities than those of Plato, or Sir Thomas Moore, or Harrington, all alike utopias: but wo! wo! to those who are guilty in this matter. On those who devise the iniquities that shall prostrate this fair fabric of Constitutional Liberty, on all who support them, on all the guilty clan, we imprecate the severest tortures of retributive justice; on them shall descend the bitter execrations of their children and their children's children, and to all posterity shall their names be the by-words of scorn and hissing contempt.

We learn from the Wilmington Chronicle that Thomas D. Meares, Esq. has accepted the nomination as the Whig Candidate for Congress in the Wilmington District. We are gratified at this, and trust that Mr. Meares' efforts, though they may not immediately be successful, will be the means of spreading abroad light and information in that benighted region, and thus pave the way for a splendid Whig triumph hereafter.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.—The Senate having found it necessary to appoint some of its Standing Committees at the present Extra Session, has ordered the appointment of *all* of them. They are constituted as follows:—

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Allen, chairman, Crittenden, Archer, Atherton, and Huger.

On Finance.—Messrs. Woodbury, McDuffie, Benton, Evans, and Phelps.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Haywood, Dix, Huntington, Johnson, of Maryland, and Sevier.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickinson, Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, and Speight.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Sturgeon, Semple, Upham, Bates, and Barrow.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix, and Phelps.

On Militia.—Messrs. Atchison, Semple, Barrow, Fairfield, and Corwin.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Fairfield, Colquitt, McDuffie, John M. Clayton, and Dickinson.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Breese, Speight, Ashley, Woodbridge, and Jarnagin.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Hannegan, Semple, Johnson, of Louisiana, Dayton, Thomas Clayton.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sevier, Bagby, Phelps, Morehead, and Atchison.

On Claims.—Messrs. Bagby, Mangum, John M. Clayton, Semple, and Dickinson.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Semple, Jarnagin, Greene, Hannegan, and Colquitt.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Ashley, Huger, Webster, Berrien, and Breese.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Niles, Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, and Johnson of Louisiana.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Atherton, Lewis, Corwin, Sturgeon, and Woodbridge.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Dix, Bates, Miller, Ashley, and Atchison.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Colquitt, Sevier, Johnson of Maryland, Miller, and Woodbury.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Woodbridge, Hannegan, Sturgeon, Speight, and Lewis.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs. Lewis, Morehead, Atherton, Dayton, and Dickinson.

On Territories.—Messrs. Bagby, Allen, Lewis, Evans, and John M. Clayton.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Dayton, Simmons, and Bates.

To audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Niles, Breese, and Corwin.

On Printing.—Messrs. Atherton, Simmons, and Semple.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Speight, Greene, and Jarnagin.

"THE LATE ACTING PRESIDENT."—Under this caption the "Democratic Review" for March has a most withering article on the course pursued by the late Administration—holding it up to "universal scorn and unmingled contempt." We make room for one or two extracts:—

"Men rarely love a treason so well as to forget to despise the traitor. Nor indeed is it by any means clear, that in his defection from the Whigs who had placed him in the position which gave him his power to harm, Mr. Tyler is entitled even to the usual good treatment which the policy of war accords to deserters. To desert voluntarily is one thing; to be fairly scourged out of the ranks and out of the camp and then driven over to the enemy as the only place of refuge, is another, and a very different thing. And when the person thus expelled was himself already a deserter in the enemy's camp from the side to which he is thus again ignominiously driven back—when his prolonged continuance there up to the time of that expulsion, has involved in itself the grossest treachery to the side from which he again supplicates a refuge—it cannot be pretended that any very strong case is made out for a very cordial welcome. This is no overcharged picture of Mr. Tyler's position.

"In the year 1840, what Whig out Whigged the renegade "Virginia Republican?" Nay, not only was he a Whig of the intensest sort but he was pecuniarly, and par excellence, a Henry Clay Whig. To be a Harrison Whig, or a Scott Whig at the time, means comparatively little or nothing, to be a Clay Whig was full of the deepest and strongest meaning. There was no non committalism about the bold Kentuckian. His name alone, constituted as distinct an announcement of a system of political doctrine—and political doctrine of the worst sort—as could have been conveyed in any form of creed or catechism. And in the Convention of 1840, Mr. Tyler was so furiously a friend to the selection of Mr. Clay, to be the Presidential candidate and national representative of the Whig party, that as has been subsequently proved, it was to the bitterness of his lamentations for Clay's failure of nomination, that he partly owed his own selection for the Vice Presidency.

"We should not have made this fact alone, "*perse*," the foundation of the charge against Mr. Tyler, of having been a "*renegade* Virginia Republican," if he had not, by the palpable corruption of his subsequent course, reflected back upon his position at that time the clearest of lights by which to read his character and conduct. In his zealous Clayism of that day, there was no honesty of conversion, from what he had of old professed. He was sinning against a great light, and he knew it. He has subsequently, when ambitious interest prompted a different course, thrown himself back again, with an ardor of Republicanism reinvigorated by its long intermission of repose, upon the old principles, and the old party, which he was then betraying. With no disposition to withhold from Mr. Tyler a charitable judgment even, nevertheless the undisguised and unblushing excess of the political corruption which has rioted through his administration—now, happily, exhuling its very last breath—has been such as to compel justice, in the interpretation of former equivocal conduct, to accept in all cases the worst construction as the more probable truth."

The Richmond Whig, while it admits the truth and justice of this well merited castigation, makes the following remarks in relation to the party of which the "Review" is the organ:—

"But while few or none of either or any party will dissent from the justice of this critical infliction, and will admit and even applaud, its merited severity, what will the world think of that "Democratic" party, which, for nearly four years, entertaining these opinions of Mr. Tyler, carefully concealed, or totally disavowed them, while yet he had power to wield or a crust to bestow! Who, so far from avowing them, flattered, caressed and fawned upon him until his sun was setting! Who *tempted* him in the first place, to betray his faith, and his most sacred obligations? This same democrtic party. Who invited, stimulated and encouraged him to each and all of the acts of bad faith which have rendered his name a synonyme for perfidy? The Democratic party. Who besieged him for office, and induced him to sacrifice the Whigs in office who had placed him in power? The Democratic party. Who dishonestly suborned him by the bait of a second Presidential term, to betray his friends and himself, defeat the will of the people as expressed in 1840, and put all power in the hands of the minority? The Democracy. And who now abuse, and fling him away, when he has no longer the power of conferring a favor! The same CONSCIENTIOUS, amiable, consistent party."

A SECOND TERM.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: "James K. Polk runs for a re-election. In that view and with that resolve he drew up his Inaugural and framed his Cabinet. Benton, Wright and Buchanan lay down all claims to the succession in 1848, in order to be the ruling spirits of the "two terms" and cause Stevenson to be slighted and the great South Carolinian and his clique of Nullifiers to be pitched overboard! James K. Polk is a thorough bred *politician*, possessing shrewdness, tact and caution in a remarkable degree. What cares he for professions! He will swallow them any day, or hour, if he can profit by wheeling to the right about face! In 1840 who denounced and abused General Harrison for refusing to make known his sentiments upon all questions, more than James K. Polk! But the moment he saw that capital could be made by pursuing such a course himself, regardless of all denunciations upon that head, he pursued it! It was well known to some, ten days before his inauguration, that his inaugural would contain no repetition of his declaration made in his acceptance of the Baltimore nomination, that we would serve, if elected, but four years. It contained none. He *means* to serve eight years—if he can."

LARGE HOGS.—Mr. Joshua McDaniel of this county killed on the 12th inst. two Hogs, two years and five months old, one of which weighed 543 lbs. net, and the other 585 lbs!

Simon Cameron, Loco, has been elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania in place of Mr. Buchanan,—beating Geo. W. Woodward, the regular Locofoco caucus nominee.

MR. CALHOUN.—A meeting of the citizens of Charleston was held on the 11th inst. for the purpose of uniting in some public demonstration of regard for Mr. Calhoun, on the occasion of his probable passage through that city on his return home. Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee of fifty appointed to tender him the hospitalities of the city, and the hearty welcome of its citizens, "with an expression of their high and grateful sense of his virtues and public services."

MORE COTTON BURNT.—A Fire occurred at Georgetown, S. C. on the 7th, which destroyed from 1300 to 1800 bales of Cotton. All insured. It is not known how the fire originated.

S. C. MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual Course of Lectures in this Institution terminated on the 1st Saturday in March. The number of Students in attendance amounted to 195, of whom 127 were from South Carolina, 21 from Georgia, 19 from North Carolina, 20 from Alabama, 1 from Tennessee, 1 from Florida, and 6 from Mississippi.

The Degree of M. D. was conferred upon 74 Students, of whom the following were from this State:—John M. Creaton, J. S. Erwin, John C. Henry, W. S. Moore, and W. J. Thompson.

Late accounts from Vera Cruz state that Santa Anna has been taken out of prison at Perote and transported to the city of Mexico, there to await his trial.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot has the following:—

A good story is told of an office-hunter, a mechanic of this city, who applied to Cave Johnson for a place in the Post-Office Department a few days ago. I understand the applicant tells the story himself, after this wise: He called on Mr. Johnson with letters of recommendation and introduction from Mr. Dallas, Gen. Dromgoole and other leading men of "the party" and told his tale to the new Postmaster General. The latter functionary listened to all that the applicant had to say about his toils and troubles and hair-breath 'scapes in riding over parts of Maryland and Virginia to distribute Kendall's Tracts and other *proper* documents, and talk politics at a dead loss of his own time and money, and then (scanning him with his keen, penetrating eye) told him he was sorry to say he could do nothing for him! there were no vacancies, and he could not proscribe!

"What," said the applicant, "am I to have nothing after doing all that I have done for the good cause? Are not the Whigs to be turned out?

"Sorry to say your chance for an office in this Department is a bad one, sir," replied Mr. Johnson.—"No doubt you have a good occupation. Why not follow it, and cease thinking of being a politician, which might ruin you."

"But," returned the applicant in an offended tone, "you, when in Congress, were for proscription; though now you have got your own boots to fit you don't care what becomes of us, poor devils, who helped you do the work which gave you the high place you hold. Is this your boasted democracy? As for my occupation, I can get no employment at it. The business is too dull."

"Oh, my dear sir," rejoined Old Cave, "go to Oregon—there is a fine opening in that new country for all enterprising young men who cannot find employment in the old country!"

The applicant *sloaped*, muttering thunder against the *practical democracy* of his party—and the new Post Master General got rid of a man whose looks perhaps he did not like.

A judicious stand taken by Mr. Polk.—Something in the nature of a semi-official proclamation has been issued by or for Mr. Polk, to the effect that the place hunters who annoy him by personal solicitions will be the last whom he will consider favorably, while the expectant who remains at home, will thus afford something like *prima facie* evidence of the validity of his claims!

This, as it regards Mr. Polk's own personal ease and comfort and the command of his time, not to say the saving of his health and life, is a most judicious and sagacious step, while it is not less correct on principle.

It has had all the effect he anticipated from it—the effect of reading the Riot Act in England to an unlawful assemblage! The mob of Demagogues, job seekers and place hunters has dispersed. The Globe proves the fact of the "thinness of the City," for which the whole country will thank Mr. Polk, except the Washington Hotel Keepers and Boarding Houses.—*Richmond Whig.*

Before the Senate went into executive business to-day, a resolution, moved by Mr. Woodbridge, was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War "to report to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress whether any, and if any, what further works are necessary or expedient for the enlargement and strengthening of the fortifications at the outlet of Lake Huron, called Fort Gratiot; together with an estimate of the expense of such additional works as may be recommended."

Globe of Friday.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions in the following Cases, have been delivered by this Tribunal, since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J., In *Doe ex dem.* Kelly v. Craige, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Hooper and Suttles, from Rutherford, declaring there ought to be judgment for the State. Also, in Guyther v. Taylor, in Equity, from Martin, declaring that the legacy was vested and not contingent, &c. Also, in Hill v. Johnston, in Equity, from Caswell. Also in Irwin & Elms v. Davidson, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, declaring the decree erroneous.

By Daniel, J., in Parish v. Turner, from Orange, reversing the judgment of the S. C., and affirming the judgment of the County Court. Also, in State v. Carrol, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below.

By Nash, J., in State v. Patton, from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hedgepeth v. Puryear and others, in Equity from Surry. Also, in Johnston v. Eason, in Equity from Edgecombe, directing a decree for plaintiff with leave to defendant to have an account. Also, in Newsum v. Newsum, in Equity, from Wayne, dismissing the Bill.

Raleigh Register.

We deeply regret to state that the Hon. Isaac Bates, the much-respected Senator from the State of Massachusetts, lies dangerously ill at his lodgings in this city, to which he has been confined for more than a week past.—*National Intelligencer.*

The State's Credit.—The last Legislature agreed to endorse $100,000 of the Bonds of the Wilmington Road, $50,000 of which were to be issued in 1845, and $50,000 in 1846. The $50,000, bearing date from January last, have all been disposed of by the Public Treasurer, in Bonds of $1,000 each, to various individuals, without difficulty—showing that when North Carolina pledges her faith to any payment, no fear is entertained of Repudiation.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. E. McNair, Mr. NATHAN KING, of this county, to Miss MARY McDOUGALD, daughter of Hugh McDougald.

DIED,

At Morven, Anson county, on Wednesday last, Mr. ROBERT PARSONS.

At Goldsborough, Wayne county, on the 7th inst., after a most painful illness, ARNOLD BORDEN, Esq., in the 47th year of his age.

In Sampson county, on the 31st January, Mrs ANN MURPHY, wife of Mr. Archi'd Murphy, in the 32d year of her age. In early life she united herself to the M. E Church, and remained a consistent and exemplary member until death. Of her it may emphatically be said, she loved the house, the people, and the Ministers of the Lord. As a companion, mother, mistress, and friend, she set an example well worthy the imitation of others. During the last six or seven years of her life, she was the subject of severe bodily affliction, which she bore with extraordinary fortitude and resignation. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—[*Com.*

In Guilford county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. JUDITH SMITH, wife of Jno. A. Smith, Esq., aged 55 years.

Near Affordsville, Robeson county, at the residence of his brother, Zachariah Fulmore, on the 9th inst., after a lingering illness of more than five years, FRANCIS S. FULMORE, in the 39th year of his age, leaving a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn this sad bereavement. All which afflictions, the subject of this notice bore with christian-like patience and submission, without murmuring or repining; exemplifying in his life and conversation, all the characteristics of the true and devout christian. Then "for such to live was Christ, but to die is gain." Therefore we sorrow not as those having no hope, for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him, for precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints.—[*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 14, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods for E. Fuller, J. Waddill, Jr., W. McIntyre, A. McLauchlin, R. M. Orrell, Cook & Troy, P. P. Johnson & Co., A. J. Erambert, J. C. Blocker, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover & Co., A. M. Campbell, W. Draughon, and others of this place; and for W. Parker, W. Sexton, W. N. Green, S. T. Pfohl, T. C. Pfohl, J. Leberson, W. Mead, A. Torrence, C. T. Torrence, Scott & McAdoo, Holmes, Honeycutt & Co., Rankin & McLean, D. Huffman, W. Oats, and J. W. Clark, of the interior.

Also, on the 17th, Steamer Fayetteville, with boat Nelson in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, B Rose, C T Haigh & Son, J D Starr, P P Johnson & Co, Boon & Breece, H Branson, R M Orrell, J Silban, Stuart & McGary, Jas Baker, Jas Kyle, J Huske & Son, C P Mallett, G & H McMillan, Cook & Troy, E L Winslow, T S Lutterloh, and H Erambert, of this place; and for Cane Creek Co, T J Davis, Jenkins & Biles, W G Webb, C A Black, F Frieze, H Ledford, J Vogler, T Zevely, C B Wheeler, C Greeves, G W Brown, B Oats, Murphy and Gaither, Washington Mining Co, P Clingman, R C Poe, J Haughton, M Felton, and Rev'd A Baker, of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 18, Steamer W. B. Meares.

☞ The River is in good boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.—Brig Franklin from Guadaloupe; Schr. President from St. Thomas. 6.—Brig Wm. Parrington from Mariegalante; Schr. Oregon from New Orleans. 7.—Schr. N. Carolina from Philadelphia, 3 masted schr. Aurora from St. Thomas. 8.—Brigs Baltic from Guadaloupe, Lagrange from Porto Rico; Schr. L. P. Smith from New York. 10.—Brigs Champion from New York, Samuel N. Gott from Guadaloupe, Alpine from Martinique, Alvano from St. Jago de Cuba, Peruvian from Porto Rico; Br. barque Sirion from Liverpool. 12.—Br. Brig Infantia from Grenada.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SPRING Term in this School commences THIS DAY.

Wednesday, March 19, 1845.

Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats, plain Straw and Florence Bonnets.

JUST received by the late arrival of the Steamer Fayetteville from Wilmington, a fresh supply of the above articles, of the latest style, which will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 18, 1845. 5tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 19.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, lf. bl. No. 1,	$3 25
Bacon,	5½ a 6	Molasses,	25 a 30
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	5 a 5½	Rags,	2
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9½
Corn,	40 a 50	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	28 a 30	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a $1 25	Tin, box, I x,	$10
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
" dry,	8 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 85
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	12½ a 13
Lime,	$1 a $2		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr lb

REMARKS.—Cotton rather dull, and some sales at a reduction. Molasses and Sugar have materially improved; most of the lots in market have been purchased on speculation. Prices unsettled. Whiskey quick at 30 cts. Bacon 5½ to 6.

WILMINGTON MARKET—MARCH 12.

Turpentine has advanced to 2 25, at which rate it is in steady demand.

Tar remains at 1 25; no change for some weeks.

No change to note in full timber; we quote as before, 5 to 6 50 for fair qualities.

There has been a sale of flooring boards at 11 75. Wide boards and scantling have suddenly fallen down to $6, in consequence of the new duty regulation in Cuba, whither a heavy export trade has been carried on in those articles during the past winter. Sales of R. O. dressed staves at $13. Shingles have declined a little; sales of good at 2 and 2½, of inferior kinds at 1½ and 1¾.

Bacon, hog round, is worth about 6¼.

There is a cargo of Liverpool sack salt afloat unsold.

Holders of molasses are firm, expecting an advance. Some are asking 25 cts. for Cuba.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbus, Cotton 4 to 5¼. At Columbus 5 to 5. At New Orleans 4½ to 7¾. At Augusta 3½ to 5½. At Charleston 4½ to 6¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,710,628 bales, against 1,415,359 to same date last year.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

The next Lecture before the Fayetteville Library Institute will be delivered on Thursday Evening next, in the Court House, by James C. Dobbin, Esq.

Tickets for sale at both Bookstores, and at Mr. A. E. Hall's.

D. McLAURIN

HAVING associated with him his brother, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. & W. McLAURIN.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
WILLIAM McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 50tf

To the Freight Receiving Community.

THE time has now arrived when the Spring Goods are purchased, and will be coming on to go up the Cape Fear, as well as large supplies of Salt and other heavy articles. There are two lines of Boats on the River. I have only to state my ability for carrying Freight. Having one of the best Freight Boats (the Wm. B. Meares,) that can be started, not alone on this River, but any river in the three Southern States, drawing but 3½ to 4 feet, and carrying the cwt. of 8 or 900 bales of Cotton. Her performance I will say nothing about; that is generally known. She is built after the Richland, owned by O. B. Hilliard of Charleston,—a longer boat, not so wide. She has attached a sufficient number of Lighters for low water. My line never stopped last Fall; lightered on 13 inches water, and got up all the Goods we took in—not making expenses, which, after paying left nothing for tolls,—which, but for the kind indulgence of the Navigation Company, allowed us to get along. Molasses and hhds. of Sugar were as readily taken as Hat boxes. This appears to be forgotten altogether.

Allow me to ask for part of the Freights. I will attend to every part of it, receive and forward, and get it up too. My Boats can go. If any of you have trades to make, please divide it between the two lines. You will then add to the support of each line of Boats. But do not give one line all the Freight. Divide. I am not well enough to go crying to all of you, and preferred giving this public notice. My charges for attending to your business will be 10 per cent., and no other charge. A highly qualified merchant will attend to the business *here*, and due notice will be given of all arrivals from foreign as well as home ports.

I am compelled to seek for business in this manner, and have no doubt of my success. I have consulted several, and find that I have an equal chance from the good will of the owners of the Goods, and would not now interfere with the receiving and forwarding of them, if I had any chance at all,—but have been told the Salisbury and other merchants have ordered all their Goods by the other line. Well, I have seen some of you and you say it is not so,—I will see the rest of you soon. I will not store your Goods that come to me, neither will I tie them up in a Steam or Tow Boat at this end of the line,—but send them forth. All Goods consigned to me will have a decided preference, with some few exceptions. Please, in filling up your bills of lading, (those that send their Goods to me,) insert, to be landed on O'Hanlon's Wharf. That was the new tack of the opposition last Fall, to be landed free of wharfage. I never have charged it, but did not get an agent in New York to go about and tell it.

DOYLE O'HANLON, Proprietor
of Wm. B. Meares and
Cotton Plant line of Steamers.

Wilmington, March 15, 1845. 50-4w

☞ The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will publish four weeks, and send bills to this office.

State of North Carolina, ROBESON COUNTY.

THIS day personally appeared before me, Patrick McEachin, one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, Neill D. Currie, who, after being sworn upon the Holy Evangelist, maketh oath and saith, that a certain Note he held against Hector Currie, payable to him, of Two Hundred and Twenty-six Dollars and six and a quarter Cents, dated some time in the year 1839, is lost or mislaid.

NEILL D. CURRIE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of March, 1845.

P. McEACHIN, *J. P.*

N. B. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as it has been settled in full.

1wpd] NEILL D. CURRIE.

State of North Carolina, MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

John B. Kelly *vs.* Roderick Murchison.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick Murchison, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable WORSTED GOODS for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Lains, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Lains, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine Cloak Cords and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.

Call soon and see.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
North East corner Market Square.

Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

Christian Zabriskie,	Abr'm T. Eoskerck,
Andrew C. Benedict,	Francis Steinbeil,
Frederick W. Favre,	Sam'l H. Clapp,
Jeremiah Johnson,	John Leggett,
John Skillman,	Chas. O. Handy,
Sam'l Willetts,	Lemuel Richardson.
Nicholas Wyckoff,	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 *CEDAR STREET,*

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to **44 Cedar street.** By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally **Lower than houses whose attention is divided among** a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings,* embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself **he can give general satisfaction.**

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to **me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.**

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, Black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 1, 1845.

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

500 Flower Pots, for

sale by W. PRIOR.

Feb'y 12, 1845. 45-6w

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

For Sale or Hire,

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES. THOS. J. MIMS.

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 14tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

AND 43 PACKAGES

Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash,* or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2100** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.

Morven, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen We can melt out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of tremolite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found chrystalized Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1844. 38-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of returning their warmest thanks to their friends and patrons, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon them; also for their kind sympathies manifested to them in the late calamity in the destruction of their entire Stock of Goods and Store on the morning of the 19th instant.

Having opened the Store nearly opposite, they hope soon to resume business, and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and public, and shall hope to merit a share of public patronage. They have on hand in their Warehouse, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Sugar, Smiths' Bellows and Vises, Log Chains, 6 superior Wrought Iron Mill Cranks. Also, Anvils, Vises, Trace Chains, and heavy articles of Hardware, partially damaged in the fire, all of which they will sell low for Cash or produce. They would also earnestly request all those indebted to them by note or account to make immediate payment, as it will enable them to close their former business and recommence, and hope those indebted will take the earliest opportunity to settle their accounts.

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

February 22, 1845. 47-tf

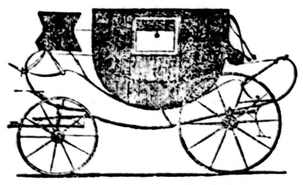
ALSO, they have just received, bale superior Bridgeport 3 ply Seine Twine, 3 coils Steam Packing Yarn, Manilla, Seine, and Raft Rope, 1 hhd. Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, 10 bbls. Train Oil, 300 galls. Linseed Oil, Whittemore's real Cotton Cards, Coffee Mills, cast good Wagon and Cart Boxes, 250 gross Wood Screws, 20 bundles assorted Hoop Iron, with a small assortment of Swedes and English Bar Iron; together with a heavy Stock of flat, round and square Bar Iron, Band Iron and Nails, Rods, contained in shed joining their Store, but slightly injured.

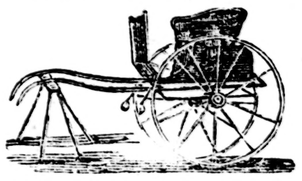
CHEESE.

10 CASKS SUPERIOR CHEESE, in fine order, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 16, 1845. 42tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand, (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylorna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, my Dwelling House and Lot, with a Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other Out-houses thereon, on Winslow street, near the Brick Row, Haymount. Apply to the subscriber. Terms liberal.

ZED. BURROUGHS.

Feb. 11, 1845. 45-6w

Good Bibles at 25 Cents.

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

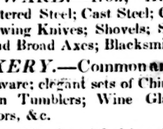
—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Grove W. May *vs.* George Briley.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against George Briley, at the suit of Grove W. May, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on land as the property of the said George Briley.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said George Briley notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

[Pr adv. $3 25.] 45-6w

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES: a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the stokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON.
ARCH'D McLERAN.
ANGUS CAMERON,
(Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN.
(Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County.)
DANIEL McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 14 inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL.
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw, makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON

October 24, 1844. 30tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES* a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON* for Machinery; *BEST JUNIATA IRON,* assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES,* and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON,* all sizes; &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

To Southern Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE Firm of LORD, STEBBINS & CO. was dissolved on the 31st December last.

HAYNES LORD, JOHN D. WARREN, BENJAMIN SALTER, Jr., (all members of the late Firm,) in connection with DANIEL L. ROSS, under the firm of

Lord, Warren, Salter & Co.,

Will continue the sale of Domestic DRY GOODS at the Old Stand of Lord, Stebbins & Co., 75 PEARL STREET, and solicit consignments of YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c., on which advances as heretofore will be made.

New York, Jan'y 1, 1845. 43-9w

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and striped mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cognac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual. D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y